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greater or less success, be used in college classes. But, as the reviewer sees it, there was room for just such a work as Professor Taylor's. He has made one of the best, if not the very best, book for such use. In the hands of the author such a work must be of very great importance and value to the college students. We further believe that in the hands of any successful teacher such a work will prove to be most advantageous to the college student. The style and method of treatment have much that will attract the student, and with a few changes they would prove equally attractive to the general reader. Since the book was written expressly for the college man, it was necessary that its method should be especially adapted to just such a class of readers.

Professor Taylor has given most excellent chapters on the following topics: The nature and functions of money; the typical monetary system; monetary principles—the natural laws of circulation; the geographical movement and distribution of money; the money standard—principles governing; the natural laws regulating changes in the value of money; the requisites of a good monetary standard; the proper regulation of the banknote circulation. So thoroughly and clearly has Professor Taylor given to the student the chief points and problems of each of these topics, that he must be a dull student who is not only enlightened but also stimulated. As the author says, his work does not cover the whole field of money in a perfectly complete way, but his book leaves little to be desired. In these statements and expositions the author has shown a strong grasp of a very difficult and important subject, and his treatment is clear, concrete, and forcible.

That all of his colleagues will quite agree with him in a number of his propositions we do not believe; and, of course, this is never to be expected. But whether or not we accept some of his positions, we must say that Professor Taylor has shown fairness and keen intelligence in his treatment of his subject. We would like to take issue with him on certain of his propositions, but space will not permit. And upon the whole we think most highly of the work.

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Wood, William. *The Fight for Canada.* Definitive edition. Pp. xx, 370. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906.

The author writes with clearness and force. His characterizations are often presented with succinct and epigrammatic phrase. Bute was "a flunkey turned master by the favour of the King's mother" (p. 20). Vaudreuil "was a liar, a backbiter and a pettifogger, utterly unfit for his great position . . . ; and the best excuse that can be made for him is that he was almost as great a fool as a knave" (p. 47). One defect in the author's treatment is that all men are either black or white; none are, to use Prof. Morse Stephens's illuminating phrase, pale gray. But, notwithstanding this temperamental defect, the characterizations of such men as Bigot, Wolfe and Montcalm are stimulating and vivid.

The scholarly and thorough investigations of Dr. Doughty, the Archivist of the Dominion of Canada, have brought to light a mass of detail bearing on the taking of Quebec. It is on this material that Chapters VII, VIII and IX, dealing with the topics the Siege of Quebec, the Battle of the Plains and the Fall of Quebec, are based. The author pays generous tribute to Parkman, whose insight, in default of the newer sources, led him to see in what directions investigations should be followed. But it is the fact that, to quote the author's words, the "whole subject has never been described from the naval and military point of view combined together," which, to the author, especially justifies this study. It is to the significance of sea-power, in the events leading up to the changing of the destinies of the New World, that especial attention is devoted;—" . . . the command of the sea has always been the one original and overmastering force which has determined the whole development of racial domination in the New World" (p. 26). In Chapter II this point of view is treated in detail. The tone of the discussion is indicated by the following extract: "It was the navy alone that enabled Pitt to wage war on a world-wide scale at all, the navy alone that gave him a united service with which to isolate and defeat the forces of a Greater France, and the navy alone that afforded to him the opportunity of using Wolfe's army at Quebec" (p. 82).

The author gives much detail concerning the personnel and technical equipment of the army and of the navy, which, while interesting in itself, might be handled to better advantage in a distinctly technical work. But the bias of the author for this phase of the work does not blind him to the economic and social factors in the situation of New France, factors which exercised an important bearing on Wolfe's victory. The process whereby New France was weakened and despoiled by Bigot and his associates, whom the author calls "one of the very worst bands of chartered brigands known to history," the lack of adequate transportation ways, the crushing burden of the militia service, are all developed in a way which makes clear the reason for the failure of the French colonial experiment. The author's strong convictions on present-day subjects, which show when, in speaking of Bute, he says "he had not one spark of that honest homely virtue which may sometimes redeem the contemptible pettiness of the Little Englander!" show a lack of judicial restraint. To the author the fight for Quebec is in reality a plea for imperial integration.

The book contains a map of Canada and the north part of Louisiana, with the adjacent countries photo-engraved from the original, and a map of Wolfe's Quebec campaign. The latter map has been developed by the author from the best source material. There is a brief collection of notes contained in the section (pp. 313-342), indicating the source material on which the different chapters are based. These notes are enlivened at times by comments in the author's best caustic vein. In addition, fifteen pages are devoted to a bibliography of the most important source material.

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